

## The Daily Press.



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SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1910.

## A DISGRACE TO THE CITY.

On several occasions during the past three or four years this paper has commented upon conditions at the city police station—that part of the station popularly known as "the jug," in which persons arrested for crimes or misdemeanors are confined pending a hearing in the police court. The public has been told that conditions in this place are not what they should be and that common humanity demands a change, but for some reason or other, neither the public, the council nor the police board has evinced any particular interest in the matter. Consequently, "the jug" practically is what it was five years ago. Perhaps it is kept cleaner now than it was some years ago, and probably as a lock-up in which to confine prisoners for a few hours it will pass, but as a prison in which to keep human beings throughout a day and over night, it is intolerable.

In spite of the details concerning this "jug" which have been published in the newspapers from time to time, nine tenths of the people probably do not understand just what the place is and what it is used for. "The jug" occupies the rear basement of the city hall, the outside door opening upon the hall of the police station proper. It contains one large room, on one side of which are located cells for women and on the other cells for men. In the large room are placed male prisoners of all ages, sizes and colors charged with minor offences, while men accused of felonies are put in separate cells. On the women's side there is a large cell in which are put all prisoners accused of misdemeanors, while there are several separate cells for the confinement of females held for felonies or whom the officers desire to incarcerate separately for other reasons. The flooring of all these compartments is of concrete, the walls of brick and the ceiling of steel. The "furniture" in the general room for male prisoners consists of one or two wooden benches. The women's quarters are "furnished" in the same way. The cells for men are guinea even of benches.

In this place prisoners arrested at any time after the adjournment of the police court, which usually takes place about 11 o'clock in the morning, all persons arrested by the police department are locked up to remain until the police justice sits at 9 o'clock the following day, unless they are able to furnish bail. A man, woman or child arrested for any sort of offence and unable to furnish security for appearance in the police court, is compelled to spend the night in "the jug," without privacy, with nothing but a wooden bench or a concrete floor to sleep upon and, not infrequently, with a bedlam of noises in the place. If a prisoner is ill or suffering from an injury, he or she fares no better than the rest. A bare bench, or if all the benches happen to be occupied, the concrete floor, is the best bed the station keeper can offer. Unless it has been provided very recently, there is not so much as a single blanket at the station for use of a prisoner who might suffer for want of some kind of covering.

Because most of the persons who are so unfortunate as to have to spend a night in "the jug" belong to a very low class of humanity, these

conditions are allowed to exist. It is only semi-occasionally that the officers, hardened to such sights, are called upon to commit any one who really excites their compassion. But compassion and a bare bench are all the officers have to offer the most worthy.

The fact that most of those who spend nights in "the jug" are not worthy of a great deal of consideration no doubt is responsible for the failure of the authorities to make to the council an appeal for improvement that would not go unheeded. This is an excuse, but not a reason. A dog usually is given something better than boards and concrete to sleep upon, and even the lowest of humans ought to have something better. It would be bad enough if the persons held in custody by the city and compelled to sleep in this place were prisoners convicted of offences; it is worse when these people are merely accused and, according to law, are still legally innocent.

The above facts have been recited because The Daily Press believes the council will take action in this matter when the members fully realize just what are the conditions existing at the police station. Something ought to be done at once. It is a disgrace to the city that action has been delayed so long.

## "SECOND CHOICE" FEATURE OF PRIMARY.

In endeavoring to meet the objections of those who have criticised his primary bill because it provided for plurality nominations, Speaker Byrd said recently: "It may be possible to obviate this objection without holding a special primary. The State of Washington, in a very well considered primary law, has provided that ballots be so arranged as to enable the voter to vote for his first and second choice. If no candidate receives more than 40 per cent. of the first choice votes, then a canvass is made of the second choice votes for each candidate, and the candidate receiving the largest number of first and second choice votes is declared the nominee. The 40 per cent. is of course arbitrary, and may be changed to 51 per cent. "I do not know whether this plan would satisfy the advocates of a double primary. Of course these changes would necessitate many other modifications in the machinery of the bill. I have no pride of opinion about the matter. I only want to accomplish something good and practical, and I sincerely hope that such will be the issue."

The Norfolk Landmark quotes Mr. Byrd's proposition and calls upon the press of the State for an expression of opinion, saying for itself, "We would be quite willing to see it adopted and tried, but we decidedly prefer plurality nominations to majority nominations secured by repeating the agony." The Daily Press was among those papers which expressed regret that Mr. Byrd's measure made no provision for majority nominations, and, though willing to see the Byrd bill adopted without change rather than no primary legislation at all, this paper is inclined to think it would be an excellent idea to give the Washington plan of securing a majority expression a trial. Apparently this plan would give us the majority nominations we want, and certainly it would be a great thing to obtain this without resorting to the two or three day primary, which undoubtedly would be very troublesome and which might prove altogether unsatisfactory.

## MR. WELLFORD'S SERMON.

A sermon which is to be preached by Rev. E. T. Wellford at the First Presbyterian church tonight should be of peculiar interest to every citizen of the city just at this time. Mr. Wellford has announced as his subject, "Religion and Politics—Where One Ends and the Other Begins." What Mr. Wellford says will be well worth hearing, whether or not one happens to agree with every argument he advances. The sermon will be the result of careful study and deliberation by a man well informed concerning conditions in Virginia at the present time. Those who know Mr. Wellford know that his conclusions will be sincere and deserving of consideration at the hands of everybody interested in this religion and politics question.

The annual report of Fire Chief W. K. Stow shows that the total loss by fire in this city during the past year amounted to only something like four thousand dollars. This speaks volumes for the efficiency of the fire department, and ought to be a strong argument in favor of lower insurance rates for the city. Probably there is not another city in the United States that can show a better record for the year.

Food being brought into particular prominence by the convention of the National League of Commission Merchants at Norfolk this week, as well

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\$18.00 values, now ..... \$12.00	\$5.50 values, now ..... \$3.70	\$2.00 Peyser Special ..... \$1.50	\$2.00 Douglas ..... \$1.65
\$15.00 values, now ..... \$10.00	\$5.00 values, now ..... \$3.35		\$4.00 Peyser Special ..... \$3.35
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\$2.00 grade, now ..... \$1.50	\$10.00 Suit Cases ..... \$8.00	50c grade ..... 39c	\$4.00 grade, now ..... \$2.70
\$1.50 grade, now ..... \$1.15	\$8.00 Suit Cases ..... \$6.40		\$3.50 grade, now ..... \$2.35
\$1.00 grade, now ..... 79c	\$6.00 Suit Cases ..... \$4.80		\$2.50 grade, now ..... \$1.65
75c grade, now ..... 59c	\$5.00 Suit Cases ..... \$4.00		\$2.00 grade, now ..... \$1.35
50c grade, now ..... 39c	\$3.00 Suit Cases ..... \$2.40		
Shirts			
\$2.00 grade, now ..... \$1.50			
\$1.50 grade, now ..... \$1.15			
\$1.00 grade, now ..... 79c			
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as by the fact that everybody everywhere eats food every day unless ill, it occurred to use last Sunday to adopt a word for uniform food laws. And we feel like saying something more.

If there is anything in the world that is a fit subject for uniform protective legislation, it is the people's food. It is just as important that the citizens of the various states should have equal protection against adulterated food products and tainted food as that they should be entitled equally to the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The average person needs no argument to convince him that the pure food law ought to be the same all over the country, and that the nation and the states should be in entire agreement in their statutes concerning such a fundamental matter. Uniform laws and measures, a uniform bill of lading, and uniform divorce rules are also important needs which will doubtless be supplied before long. But uniformity in food regulations is much easier to provide. And the man who tells food is as much concerned in this question (we believe it is usually a woman) who buys it. It is obviously wrong and injurious to keep the food dealers and manufacturers constantly on the jump in the effort to conform to a kaleidoscopic shifting of state laws. The merchants and manufacturers never know where they stand under the existing condition.

To our mind it is clear that the proper procedure would be for the states to adopt the national food law just as it stands, and if there is anything in it that needs strengthening, to do it first by congressional action and then adopt the changes in the various states. The conference of Governors which meets in Washington next week will doubtless take up this matter and recommend the course suggested.

It is instructive to read over the titles of this mass of proposed legislation and note the intelligent and serious purpose that runs through and underlies it all. Barring the few local and privilege bills, nearly every one of these measures represents a sober desire to do something definite and constructive to improve conditions in the Commonwealth.

The legalized primary, tax reform, new provisions in the interests of roads, and the establishment of a bureau of banking, four of the most important questions of the day, are all represented in the first day's offerings. So are changes in the oyster laws and the establishment of a uni-

form system of state bookkeeping by the appointment of a state accountant. Many other measures of interest and importance are proposed, evolved by individual legislators out of their own observation of the state's needs. Thus we have bills providing for proper sanitary arrangements in factories and workshops and regulating public laundries, bathhouses and a certain class of private hospitals. Others govern the practice of veterinary surgery and the sale of milk. Reforms in court procedure are asked. An advisory pardoning board is proposed. Combinations of banks to fix rates of interest on deposits and combinations of fire insurance companies to fix rates of commission are frowned upon. A uniform and permanent game law is advocated and new license taxes are proposed.

A plethora of laws is no panacea for political and social ills. You cannot make a state great simply by cluttering up its statute books with legislation, and yet more legislation. Too much confidence in an abundance of laws is perhaps an American failing, and we are far from halting it as in itself a great accomplishment that our Solons achieved eighty-one measures on their first day, and a great many more on their second. It is the character of these measures that is worth calling attention to. All of them will not be enacted into laws, nor do all of them deserve to. But in the aggregate they show a wide survey of conditions and problems in the state and a definite and wholesome desire to improve the one and solve the other.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

## MEN AND WOMEN.

The field of candidates for the seat of United States Senator Tahaferro, of Florida, has been lessened by the withdrawal of W. A. Blount, of Pennsylvania, from the race.

J. A. Buchanan, a wealthy ranch-owner and politician of North Dakota, announces that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor this year.

One of the pleasantest New Year surprises imaginable came to Miss Anna Dreyfus, French teacher, who resides at Judd House, Chicago. A telegram from an old friend in Paris informed her that the French government had conferred upon her the decoration of Officer d'Academie.

Miss Charlotte Augusta Van Den Heuvel, said to have been the last great descendant of Robert Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, is dead at the old Van Den Heuvel residence, in New York. She was 86 years old and is said to have been related to the late Mr. John Jacob Astor.

Miss Gertrude and Margaret

of Sharon, Pa., have made application for recognition by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission because they saved the life of Charles Bodamer, a wealthy real estate owner. He slipped on the ice in front of a fast approaching train, and they pulled him off the tracks.

Zion's German Lutheran church, of Johnstown, Pa., is to receive a handsome oil painting in three charts from John L. Tross and family, as a memento to the members of the family who were lost in the flood. Prof. William Steinhausen, of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, the most celebrated of living church painters, executed the picture on special contract of the Tross family. The picture will be placed in three panels on the altar.

## IN THE BEST OF HUMOR.

"Why is Peary so down on Cook?" "Because he does not belong to the Explorers' Union."—New York Press.

"Do you believe that spirits talk and reveal secrets?" "Unquestionably. That's why I never indulge."—St. Louis Star.

"Do you remember the first dollar you ever earned, Sam?" "Deed I dos, boss, my wife giv it t' me."—Yonkers Statesman.

Suffragette—We believe that a woman should get a man's wages." Married Man—Well, judging from my own experience, she does.—Boston Transcript.

"What is love?" she asked. "Love," he answered, "is a brand of insanity that makes a man call a 200-pound woman his little toady woody."—Chicago News.

Mrs. Brown—We're so glad to see you give all the scraps to the cat, Susan! The New Treasure—Wot I see, mum, is—be good to the cat, and you may save art your washing up.—Tit-Bits.

A meal of cold boiled ham at night I now am forced to feed upon; Oh, sad and sorry is my plight. The annual bargain sale are on.—Detroit Free Press.

"Yes," said the despondent man, "I was a seventh son." "And didn't it bring you luck?" asked the superstitious one. "Well, if being obliged to wear the cast-off clothes of six other brothers is luck it did," replied the despondent man.—Philadelphia Record.

"You don't give Mr. Grafton Grubb

credit for being a high type of statesman."

"No," answered Farmer Cornstassel. "Pears to me he's sort of out-of-date; one of them old-time fellows that thinks through their pocketbooks and talks through their noses."—Washington Star.

"Pa, I want to know what you think think the fourth dimension is." "It's a figure of speech, Tommy, employed to express the idea of the size to which a man feels himself shrinking when the pastor of his church happens to catch him in the act of making a quick sidestep into a saloon."—Chicago Tribune.

## REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

The best charity is just being cheerful with people.

A man may be foolish to have faults; he is miserable without them.

People who have a lot of money act as if it was a crime to have more.

A man can never convince himself he wasted any money except what went into the collection plate.

When one woman knows so surely another isn't well dressed it's queer why she should get so mad about it.

## Bathroom Essentials.

Every bathroom should be supplied with white castle soap and some preferred toilet soap, as well as a white soap for cleansing the bathtub. A rag sponge for wiping around is a great convenience in any bathroom. But for washing out the bathtub there is nothing equal to a little three-cent scrubbing brush. This is the favorite method with the majority of men.

Gay touches are to be seen on the best millinery and costumes.

The bronze slippers, whether beaded or plain, are much in vogue and will be worn even more than last season.

Won't some good, kind coal man kindly tell us the real story of the reputed coal merger?—Fairmont (W. Va.) Times.

## TRANSPORTATION GUIDE.

**CLYDE LINE TO PHILADELPHIA**  
Steamers leave Mondays & Thursdays and Saturdays.  
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## NIGHT LINE BETWEEN NEWPORT NEWS AND RICHMOND, VA.

Steamers Brandon and Berkeley leave Pier "A" 8:30 every evening, passengers only. Stop at Claremont Wharf to land passengers and on signal to receive them.

VIRGINIA NAVIGATION COMPANY, James River Day Line for Richmond and all James River landings. Steamer Pocahontas leaves Newport News Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8:45 a. m. Leave Newport News Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m., for Norfolk and Old Point.

Steamer Smithfield will leave Pier "A" daily except Sunday at 9:00 a. m., going to Norfolk, and at 4:30 p. m., going to Smithfield. Steamer Ocracoke will leave Pier "A" daily except Sunday at 9 a. m., going to Smithfield and 3 p. m., going to Norfolk.

All business between New York and Newport News transacted at Pier No. 6.

All business between Newport News, Norfolk, Smithfield and local points transacted at Pier "A" foot of Twenty-fifth street.

W. H. LANDON, Agent.

# Schedule

NORFOLK & ATLANTIC  
TERMINAL CO.  
"SEWALLS POINT ROUTE"

IN EFFECT MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1909.

Subject to change without notice:

## LEAVE NORFOLK.

7:15 a. m., 8:30, 9:45, 12:15 p. m., 1:30, 2:45, 4:00, 5:15, 6:20 p. m. Sundays only 9:45 p. m.

## LEAVE NEWPORT NEWS

6:00 a. m., 8:05, 9:20, 11:50, 1:05 p. m., 2:20, 3:35, 4:50, 6:05 p. m. Sundays only 9:20 p. m.

## THE NORFOLK &amp; WASHINGTON STEAMBOAT CO.

(Schedule Effective Nov. 1, 1908.)

The New and Powerful Iron Palace Steamers NEWPORT NEWS, WASHINGTON and NORFOLK will leave daily as follows:

## Northbound.

Lv. Portsmouth ..... 5:00 p. m.  
Lv. Norfolk ..... 6:00 p. m.  
Lv. Old Point ..... 7:00 p. m.  
Ar. Washington ..... 7:00 a. m.

Lv. Wash., B. & O. Ry. .... 8:00 a. m.  
Ar. Phil., B. & O. Ry. .... 11:50 a. m.  
Ar. N. Y., B. & O. Ry. .... 2:10 p. m.

Lv. Wash., Penn. Ry. .... 8:00 a. m.  
Ar. N. Y., Penn. Ry. .... 1:15 p. m.

Lv. Wash., Penn. Ry. .... 7:20 a. m.  
Ar. N. Y., Penn. Ry. .... 10:40 a. m.

## Southbound.

Lv. N. Y., B. & O. Ry. .... 11:50 a. m.  
Lv. Phil., B. & O. Ry. .... 2:17 p. m.  
Ar. Wash., B. & O. Ry. .... 5:20 p. m.

Lv. N. Y., Penn. Ry. .... 12:55 p. m.  
Ar. Wash., Penn. Ry. .... 5:16 p. m.  
Ar. Wash., Penn. Ry. .... 10:22 p. m.

Lv. Phila., Penn. Ry. .... 3:20 p. m.  
Ar. Wash., Penn. Ry. .... 6:22 p. m.

Lv. Washington ..... 6:45 p. m.  
Ar. Old Pt. Comfort ..... 7:00 a. m.  
Ar. Norfolk ..... 8:00 a. m.

\*Daily. \*\*Daily except Sunday. !Sunday only.

For information apply to J. N. SMITH, Agent, Union Ticket Office, Chamberlin Hotel, Old Point, Virginia.

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